

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Arcadia

MIHP # F-1-172

Buckeystown vicinity

Frederick County, Maryland

1810 ca.

Private

Arcadia was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. The National Register documentation identified Arcadia as significant for architecture (National Register Criterion C) and the property's historical associations with the Battle of Monocacy (National Register Criterion A). This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form provides detailed information about Arcadia (MIHP # F-1-172) and its buildings and was completed in partial fulfillment of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) negotiated in September 2007 among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Maryland Historical Trust, and St. John Properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.

Documentation derived from primary sources and current historical scholarship date the construction of Arcadia to ca. 1810. The impressive Arcadia Mansion is a two-story house with a five-bay center block flanked by two-story pavilions joined by hyphens. As originally constructed in the early nineteenth century, the house was symmetrical, comprising the two-story, five-bay center block flanked by front-gable pavilions and one-story hyphens. The symmetry of the original form, the elliptical doorways, the wood tracery in the fanlight, dormer windows, and circular windows reflect the Federal style or Adam style that was popular following the American Revolution through the first two decades of the nineteenth century (ca. 1780-ca. 1820) (McAlester 1996:153ff). The influence of late nineteenth-century architectural styles on the design of the house is apparent in the prominent Queen Anne style tower that projects from the center of the east elevation of the main block and the polygonal bay with the Mansard roof on the front of the south wing.

The property also contains a work shop constructed in 1875, a carriage house constructed in 1882, two outhouses, a late nineteenth-century bank barn, a late nineteenth-century wagon shed/corncrib, and a ca. 1930 dairy barn complex.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Arcadia

other

2. Location

street and number 4720 Buckeystown Pike ☐ not for publication

city, town Frederick ☒ vicinity

county Frederick

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name 1. Lela C. and Lewis W. Russell

street and number 2901 South Bayshore Drive No. 58 telephone

city, town Coconut Grove state FL zip code 33133

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1311 folio 449

city, town Frederick, MD tax map 86 tax parcel 163 tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☒ Other: Listed in National Register of Historic Places in 1978

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	9	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	3	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	3	1 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	14	1 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				4	

7. Description

Inventory No. F-1-172

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form was prepared to update architectural and historical data previously compiled for Arcadia (MIHP # F-1-172) and was completed in partial fulfillment of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) negotiated in September 2007 among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Maryland Historical Trust, and St. John Properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800. Stipulation IV of the MOA required the preparation of an up-to-date Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for Arcadia (MIHP # F-1-172). To fulfill the documentation stipulation, St. John Properties contracted with R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., to prepare the documentation in accordance with MHT's *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland* (2000). All work was undertaken by historians and architectural historians who exceed the professional qualification standards established by the Secretary of the Interior in their respective fields.

Summary

The impressive Arcadia Mansion, constructed ca. 1810, occupies a rise on the west side of Buckeystown Pike and is oriented southeastwardly towards the Monocacy River. The two-story house has a five-bay center block flanked by two-story pavilions joined by hyphens. As originally constructed in the early nineteenth century, the house was symmetrical, comprising the two-story, five-bay center block flanked by front-gable pavilions and one-story hyphens. The symmetry of the original form, the elliptical doorways, the wood tracery in the fanlight, dormer windows, and circular windows reflect the Federal style or Adam style that was popular following the American Revolution through the first two decades of the nineteenth century (ca. 1780-ca. 1820) (McAlester 1996:153ff). The influence of late nineteenth-century architectural styles on the design of the house is apparent in the prominent Queen Anne style tower that projects from the center of the east elevation of the main block and the polygonal bay with the Mansard roof on the front of the south wing. The mansion reportedly contains 45 rooms (Andreve 1977). Survey of the house interior was not available during 2008.

The five-bay center block with flanking wings and hyphens reflects the house types prevalent in Annapolis, a city with which Arthur Shaaff, the original builder of Arcadia, was thoroughly familiar. Arthur Shaaff was a long-time resident of Annapolis and practiced law there. The prototypes for Arcadia can be found in the five part center blocks with flanking side wings joined by one-story hyphens of the William Paca House (1763-1765), the James Brice House (1767-1773), and the Hammond-Harwood House (1774) (Miller and Ridout 1998). Arthur Shaaff actually assisted William Paca in the disposal of the Paca House after Paca's second term as Governor of Maryland. Shaaff bought the Paca House in 1789 and in turn sold it to Louis Neth, a wealthy Annapolis merchant (Hammond 1914:42).

Description

The house is constructed of brick and the exterior walls are finished with rough cast stucco. The five-bay center block is two-and-a-half stories with a side-gable roof. The stucco on the foundation of the east elevation is smooth and scored to look like ashlar. The gable roof is clad with slate. A massive interior end-wall brick chimney projects from each gable end of the main block. The east elevation has two gable dormers and the west elevation has three gable dormers. All dormers are clad in slate. Each dormer contains an arched window with nine-over-six lights. In 1928 and 1977, the gable dormer roofs were stepped parapets (Grove 1928:269; Andreve 1977). A denticulated

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

wood cornice (painted black) ornaments the eave along the east and west elevations. Each upper gable end has a circular window with ornate wood tracery.

The main entries are centered on the east and west elevations. The east entry contains a pair of paneled wood doors. Each door has three raised wood panels. The doorway has an elliptical fanlight with wood tracery and three-light sidelights over a wood panel. The threshold is a wide wood board. The elliptical doorway is enframed with a deep wood-paneled and molded surround. The west elevation has a similar doorway.

The windows in the main block are six-over-six-light windows with thin wood muntins. The window openings are delineated by deep wood window surrounds and vinyl shutters. The windows have wood sills. Interior wood panel shutters are visible through the first floor windows..

The east elevation includes a symmetrical three-bay porch. The elevated porch is reached by a central flight of wood stairs. The shallow hipped porch roof is supported on square porch posts set on paneled wood bases. The porch ceiling is narrow bead board. The porch floor is tongue-and-groove wood boards. The porch railing has large turned balusters and a molded hand railing. A 1928 photograph of Arcadia published in Grove (1928:269) depicted an open porch with side railings.

The west elevation includes an asymmetrical porch. The shallow hipped roof is supported by square wood posts with wood paneled bases. The porch floor and steps are brick.

The most striking element on the east elevation is the tower that projects from the center of the roof of the main block on the east elevation. The wood-frame, square tower has a pyramidal roof clad with polychrome slates. The eave is ornamented with a denticulated wood cornice. The upper level is an open platform with oval openings spanned by balustrades. The lower level is enclosed and has paired arched windows set in ornamental wood siding with a denticulated beltcourse.

The north wing was identified by Engelbrecht as the kitchen. In 1841, the north wing burned and was rebuilt. Grove (1928:65) reported that "the north wing is as it was originally built except the two center rooms, a story was added by Dr. McKinney. The small rooms connecting the main and end wings were formerly one story high." The two-story north wing is two bays by three bays and projects slightly beyond the plane of the front elevation of the main block. The wing's front-facing gable roof is pedimented with a denticulated cornice. Windows in the wing are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. A wide interior brick chimney is located in the west gable end of the two-story section of the wing. A one-story addition is located at the west elevation of the north wing. The north elevation has a wood-paneled door with a four-light transom. A two-bay porch shelters this doorway. The shed-roof of the porch is supported on 4 x 4-inch square posts. A short flight of brick steps accesses the porch.

A recessed two-story hyphen connects the main block with the north wing. The hyphen has a central doorway containing a single raised panel wood door with arched upper panels and a four-light transom. Two windows on the first floor and two windows on the second floor are six-over-six-light, double hung sash units.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

The south wing has been extensively modified. These modifications date from ca. 1875 to the occupancy of the Trego family, the parents of Mary Trego McKinney, who moved from Baltimore to Frederick between 1870 and 1880 (U.S. Census 1870, 1880). The east elevation of the two-story south wing has a full two-story polygonal bay set under a standing-seam metal Mansard roof with three round dormer windows with molded wood surrounds. The roof from the west elevation of the wing is hipped. The south elevation of the wing is four bays deep. The polygonal bay contains arch-topped two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows. The foundation of the polygonal bay is smooth stucco scored to simulate ashlar. The west elevation of the south wing is asymmetrical containing a single doorway, accessed by brick stairs and stoop, and several window types.

The two-story hyphen connecting the south wing and the main block has a central doorway containing a single raised panel wood door with arched upper panels under a four-light transom. Two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows flank the first floor doorway. Two doorways are located on the second story of the hyphen. These doorways contain paired French doors beneath large light transoms. The doorways open onto a narrow balcony that spans the wing and the main block. The balcony balustrade has large square posts with turned balusters in the railing. Two windows on the first floor and two windows on the second floor are six-over-six-light, double hung sash units.

Between the house and Buckeystown Pike is a sloping lawn dotted with mature deciduous and evergreen specimen trees. A circular flower bed is located near the center of the lawn in front of the formal entry to the house. The flower bed is accessed by brick pathways. This circular landscape feature is set in a square lawn, each corner of which is defined by a large evergreen. The main entry to the property is located south of the house. A gravel drive curves west as it approaches the formal house entry, leads to the work yard on the north side of the house, then curves eastward to rejoin Buckeystown Pike north of the house.

A stone wall is located north of the north wing of the main house. The mortared stone wall is approximately four feet tall and one-foot thick. The wall has three sided that are joined with shallow angles, but is open on the south side. A brick barbecue less than 50 years of age occupies the area within the wall.

An outhouse is located west of the main house. The one-story, wood-frame, outhouse occupies a square footprint and sits precariously on a stone foundation. The outhouse has a pyramidal roof sheathed with cedar shakes. The exterior walls are clad with wide vertical wood boards. The outhouse has three seats. Two seats are accessed by a wood door in the east elevation of the building. A third seat is located in a separate compartment that is accessed by a single hinged wood door in the south elevation.

A stone ruin is located south of the three-seat outhouse and west of the main house. The ruin consists of a dry-laid stone foundation. The foundation is rectangular. Approximately six feet of each of the four walls are exposed. The depth of the foundation is obscured by trash and vegetative debris.

A chicken coop that appeared on the map accompanying the National Register documentation south of the house is no longer standing.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

Work Yard

The work yard is located north of the main house and contains a work/storage building, a carriage house, and an outhouse.

The work shops/storage building is a one-story, rectangular building with a gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal that features a boxed cornice with gable returns. The building rests on a stone foundation and has two distinct sections. The south end is constructed of stretcher-bond brick; the north end is wood-frame. The brick section contains two rooms, each with a beaded board wood door with wood lintels. The south elevation has a single window opening with no sash and a dove-cote with six openings and a decorative wood surround. Between the doors on the east elevation in the brick section is a marble datestone containing the words: "Rebuilt (unreadable "dec?") / By J.H.P. 1875 / Dr. D. F. McKinney." The west elevation has a single doorway covered with plywood.

The north end of the work shops is clad with beaded board, vertical wood siding. This section has one metal door and one window opening in the east elevation. The north elevation contains a small window opening with a fixed six-light window. The lower boards on the north end have been replaced by modern T1-11 siding. The west elevation contains a single door opening that is covered in plywood.

The carriage house is a one-story, rectangular building that rests on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of brick laid in an irregular common bond pattern; 7:1 bond pattern is the most common on the building. The cross gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Clipped gable peaks are centered in each elevation and contain a window opening set under a segmental arch of soldier course brick; these window openings are boarded up. The eave features a wide wood cornice that extends on all elevations with returns the east and west elevations. A wood-louvered cupola projects from the center of the roof. The cupola has a bracketed cornice under cross gable roof that is crowned by a metal finial. Each elevation of the carriage house has a different configuration of door and window openings. The south elevation contains five openings at grade. Two wide carriage openings set under segmental arches of soldier course brick are centered on the south elevation. One opening contains a beaded board door and the other opening contains a beaded board and paneled wood door. The central doorways are flanked by shuttered window openings. These windows contain beaded board interior panels. A passage door occupies the westernmost bay of the south elevation. The single door is beaded board and paneled. An additional window opening occupies the area under the gable; this window is closed with plywood. All openings on the south elevation have segmental arched lintels of soldier course brick. The south elevation of the carriage house contains a marble datestone that read: "1882 / Dr. David F. McKinney."

The east elevation has three bays composed of a wide central opening flanked by window openings. The central opening is accessed by an earthen ramp. The doorway contains a set of paired wood-paneled doors. The window openings contained paired wood louvered shutters. All openings on the south elevation have segmental arched lintels of soldier course brick. A metal star on the exterior of east elevation of the building suggests that a metal tie bar extends from the east to the west elevations through the building.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

The north elevation contains five narrow openings comprising three windows and two passage doors. The window openings have plain wood lintels and brick sills. The two doorways are approximately two feet above ground without steps. The doorways contain narrow vertical board doors. One doorway has a concrete sill.

The west elevation contains two window openings on the first floor level. The windows have paired louvered wood shutters and wood lintels and sills.

A one-story, single-seat outhouse is located west of the carriage house. The wood-frame outhouse rests on a concrete and brick foundation. The shed roof is sheathed with metal roofing and has a vent. The exterior walls are sheathed in vertical wood siding. Some wood boards are beaded, while others are plain; some boards have been replaced by vertical T1-11 siding. A single vertical-board wood door occupies the east elevation.

A shed that appeared on the map submitted with the National Register documentation south of the carriage house is no longer standing.

Agricultural Outbuildings and Ruins

A dairy complex is located north of the carriage house. The dairy complex contains a main barn with an adjoining dairy and two silos.

The large dairy barn, constructed ca. 1930, rests on a poured concrete foundation. The lower walls are constructed of concrete block with red mortar. The upper gable ends are clad with horizontal wood drop siding. The gambrel roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The south elevation contains a pair of sliding cross-paneled wood doors flanked by window openings; the window openings are boarded up with plywood. All window openings have wood lintels and sills. The west elevation contains 10 window openings. The east elevation contains 10 windows openings and a door. The north elevation contains a pair of sliding wood doors on the ground elevation. Openings to the hay loft are apparent in the upper gambrel ends of both the north and south elevations.

A dairy is located east of the south elevation of the barn. The dairy is joined to the main barn by a covered passageway. The dairy is constructed of concrete blocks with red mortar on a concrete foundation. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Two metal vents and a squat square concrete chimney project from the roof. The west elevation contains a single doorway that contains a wood door with lights. The north elevation of the dairy contains three doorways with wood doors that open onto a concrete slab that spans the length of the dairy. The south elevation of the dairy contains two window openings that are boarded up, while the east elevation contains a single window opening.

Two mid-twentieth-century silos are located near the northwest corner of the main barn. The silos are approximately the same height as the peak of the barn roof. Both silos are circular. One silo was constructed of concrete block. The other silo is constructed of concrete panels with external metal bands. The caps of both silos are missing.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

The late nineteenth-century bank barn is located north of the dairy barn complex. The barn occupies a rectangular footprint and has a symmetrical gable-end profile that classifies it as a "standard barn" constructed during the late nineteenth century (Ensminger 1992:67). The forebay and lower-level access are located along the east elevation. The bank on the west elevation provides access to the upper level. The upper level of the barn is clad with vertical wood boards. Segmental arch openings containing wood louvers ventilate the upper barn. Two louvered openings are in the east and west elevations, and three in the north and south elevations. The east elevation contains two sets of sliding vertical board doors. Exterior rails on the barn siding suggest that the doors originally slid along the building exterior; currently the doors are on the interior. The west elevation contains two sets of sliding wood doors; one sliding door contains a small single doorway. The barn's gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal that rests directly on the rafters. The rafters appear to be replaced.

The bank barn rests on a wide, random rubble stone foundation along the north, west, and south elevations. The stone foundation walls extend to support the edge of the forebay (i.e., closed forebay). The stone foundation walls extend beyond the north wall of the barn to form an additional bay. The bay is covered by plywood sheets.

The lower level contains animal pens and opens into a fenced yard. The wall under the forebay is finished with horizontal wood boards and wood slats. The north half of the lower level is open. Wood troughs are attached to the stone walls. The south end contains wood-frame pens located on either side of a central aisle. The lower level is spanned by three beams from north to south that are supported by massive wood posts.

The upper floor interior has double threshing floors flanked on either end by a hay mow. The floor boards are random-width wide planks. Each hay mow has an opening in the floor to the lower level for hay drops. An interior set of wood stairs leads from the southern hay mow to the animal pens on the lower level. The interior framing system comprises five standard H-bents. The main posts support the roof purlins and are joined together by a braced tie beam below the purlins. The tops of the main posts in each bent are braced to support the purlins. Shorter structural members tie the main H-bents to the posts in the outer walls. The frame is pegged. The roof rafters are lapped at the gable peak; there is no ridge pole. A metal track for a hay pulley system is suspended from the rafters.

A late nineteenth-century, wood-frame wagon shed/corncrib is located west of the bank barn. The building has a drive-through wagon passage way flanked by enclosed corncribs. The wagon shed/corncrib sits on five pairs of wide stone piers, some of which are repointed with Portland cement. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood siding on the north and south elevations and vertical boards on the east and west elevations. The interior walls of the corncribs are clad in narrow vertical boards. The building has standing-seam metal gable roof laid directly over the rafters. The openings to the wagon shed have canted corners. The west end of the building has been enclosed with plywood. The corncribs are accessed on the east end by vertical board doors. Interior access to the cribs is provided by square wood doors asymmetrically placed along the inner walls. The wagon shed area is spanned by four timber H-bents with downward braces. Narrower structural members continue the bents through the corncribs on either side of the wagon way. The bents and structural members are oddly notched, which suggests that framing members were re-used. The rafters are new with exposed rafter ends along the north and south eaves. The upper gable of the east elevation has an arched louvered opening and a wide wood soffit at the eave.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

A partial stone wall ending with a gable peak is sited in a low area near a creek. The overgrown ruin has narrow slits in the gable. Stone ruins identified as an ice house were located nearby (Hill et al. 2007:5-6, 9). Grove (1928:65) reported that "servant and slave quarters (were built) on the opposite side of the creek about two hundred yards from the mansion near where the covered bridge now stands." Grove (1928:66) also reported: "The old stone milk house with its heavy walls stands close by the large spring of pure water which rushes from the lime rock. This spring furnishes water for the mansion which is forced up the hill by a water wheel. Close by is the old lime kiln more than one hundred years old." Archeological survey of this area did not result in diagnostics sufficient to date these ruins (Hill et al 2007:5-11).

Archeological site 18FR864 comprising a cut limestone foundation is located west of the wagon shed/corncrib. The foundation measures approximately 23 x 15 feet and has a lower doorway on the side facing Ballenger Creek (Hill et al. 2007:5-6, 10). Archeological survey of this area did not result in diagnostics sufficient to date this foundation (Hill et al 2007:5-11).

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-1-172

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates 1810 ca.

Evaluation for:

☒ Listed 1977 National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary Paragraph

Arcadia and its surrounding outbuildings were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 (Andreve 1977). The National Register documentation identified that Arcadia and its outbuildings are significant for their architecture (National Register Criterion C) and the property's historical associations with the Battle of Monocacy (National Register Criterion A). This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form provides detailed information about Arcadia (MIHP # F-1-172) and its buildings and was completed in partial fulfillment of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) negotiated in September 2007 among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Maryland Historical Trust, and St. John Properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.

Arcadia history

This documentation provides data derived from primary sources and current historical scholarship that has become available since 1977, when the building was documented for National Register listing. The construction of Arcadia has been dated to the eighteenth century by local historians William Grove (1928) and long-time owner Dr. David McKinney. A biographical sketch of Dr. David Ferguson McKinney stated that the mansion house was built in 1780 by Arthur Schaaff (Williams 1910:1553). Grove (1928:65-66ff) presents the most romantic account and credits the construction of the house to John P. Shoaf, an English bachelor, who arrived in the colonies from England (following a failed love affair) just prior to the Revolutionary War and acquired a patent for 2,000 acres in Frederick County. Shoaf built the house with brick imported from England. As a loyal Tory, his property was confiscated during the Revolutionary War, but returned after the war ended through an act of the Maryland Assembly (Grove 1928; Martz n.d.). Bodmer (1987) questioned the Grove account citing a lack of documentation. Tracking the property history is made more challenging because of the different spellings of Arthur Schaaff: Shaaff, Shaf, Shaaf, Schaf, Schaaf, Schaaff, Shaaft, and Shoaf. Current research conducted for this investigation dates the house to ca. 1810 based on the property and ownership history.

Arcadia Mansion was constructed by 1823 as evidenced in the following newspaper advertisement published in *The Frederick-Town Herald*:

Arcadia for Sale

The above desirable FARM (the late residence of Arthur Shaaf, Esq. deceased) is offered at Private Sale. It is situated within 3 miles of Frederick-town and contains between 600 and 700 acres. The improvements are a large and elegant two-story brick dwelling house (rough cast) with kitchen, stables

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

and every other necessary building. The garden consists of about five acres, and is calculated for a market garden. There is also on this farm a commodious and comfortable farm house, large brick barn, stables, etc. The farm is well watered by a variety of never failing streams, and under good cultivation. About 200 acres are in timber. This property will either be sold together or divided to suit purchasers" (Historical Society of Frederick County, Historic Building Files-Arcadia, Transcript of notice in *Frederick Town Herald*, May 3 and 7, 1823).

Arthur Shaaff had assembled approximately 636 acres in Frederick County between 1801 and 1811 (Bodmer 1987). The acreage was detailed in an 1826 deed that transferred the property from the executors of the estate of John T. Shaaff (Arthur Shaaff's brother) to John McPherson (Frederick County Land Records J.S. 24:496-498; Hill et al. 2007:3-18).

Between 1801 and 1811, Arthur Shaaff made five land purchases and patented a small parcel. In 1801, Arthur Shaaff purchased for 15,000 dollars current money approximately 450 acres of land from James Marshall (Frederick County Land Records W.R. 21:162ff). This purchase comprised 100 acres of the tract of land called "Wet Work Resurveyed" that followed the meanders of the Monocacy River, which was resurveyed by James Marshall as documented through a certificate dated 10 Jan 1793. The original tract of Wet Work comprised 1400 acres and was patented by John Abbington about December 9, 1730 (Maryland State Archives patent index). James Marshall resurveyed Wet Work in 1760 for 936 acres, in 1793 for 1404 acres, in 1794 for 1340 acres, and 1797 for 1278 acres (Maryland State Archives patent index).

As part of this deed, James Marshall also sold Arthur Shaaff "all the remaining part of Locust Level" or the "Resurvey of Locust Level" conveyed to James Marshall by Daniel Dulaney deceased on or about 15 April 1791" and "all that remaining part of the tract of land called "Arcadia" granted to the said James Marshall on or about 31 August 1793." James Marshall had patented the 881-acre tract "Arcadia" in 1793 (Maryland State Archives patent index). In this deed, James Marshall reserved for himself a small area that adjoined the ferry crossing the Monocacy River from the tract Arcadia. The 450 acres purchased from James Marshall was the largest land purchase made by Arthur Shaaff.

In 1801, Arthur Shaaff purchased for the sum of 1,500 current money all land granted to Richard Richardson under the name of "Mount Pleasant" by patent bearing date of 11 May 1793 (Frederick County Land Records W.R. 22:430). One hundred seventy-four acres were recorded under that patent name (Maryland State Archives patent index). That same year, Shaaff purchased from Mary Richardson, widow and devisee of Richard Richardson, a tract of land called "Chance Medley" in Frederick County, which was conveyed to Richard Richardson by Christian Keefer by deed 29 November 1790. The land bordered the Arcadia tract and contained 3 acres and 31 perches of land. The cost was \$45 (Frederick County Land Records W.R. 23:318).

Shaaff's other purchases were small portions of land. In 1802, Shaaff acquired slightly more than 4 acres for land from Charles Carroll called "The addition to Carrollton" (Frederick County Land Records W.R. 23:1). In 1806, Chloe Marshall, widow of James Marshall, sold Shaaff four acres of "Wet Work Resurvey" (Frederick County Land Records W.R. 29:367). In 1811, a four-acre tract called "The Wedge" was patented by Arthur Shaaff (Maryland State Archives patent index).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

It is most probable that Arthur Shaaff built Arcadia Mansion after the purchase of property in 1801 and before his death in 1817. The Arcadia Mansion was not depicted on the Varle map published in 1808. Therefore, the house likely was constructed between 1808 and 1817 (ca. 1810).

Newspapers abstracts from 1800 to 1815 provided a few details about Shaaff's plantation. In April 1803, Henry Jackson, who probably was the plantation manager, was reported as living on the farm of Arthur Shaaff and offered a reward for a missing, presumably enslaved, 25 year-old African American (Wright 1986:110). In July 1803, Henry Jackson of Arcadia offered a reward for a mare stolen from the plantation of Messrs. Sheaff (Wright 1986:18). In August 1804, Henry Jackson, who was identified as the plantation manager, offered a reward for a dark mulatto man named Gusty, a carpenter, who belonged to Dr. Shaaff of Annapolis (Wright 1986:116). In 1805, Jackson, acting for A. Shaaff, offered a blacksmith shop for rent (Wright 1986:121). In 1807, the blacksmith shop was again offered for rent. This time a dwelling house was attached (Wright 1987:17). In 1811, Shaaff advertised in the local newspaper for an overseer to manage his plantation near Frederick Town (Wright 1992:13). That same year, he offered a blacksmith's shop for rent (Wright 1992:18). In 1813, Shaaff advertised in the local paper that he "forewarns persons from passing through his enclosures on horseback or with wagons or carriages" (Wright 1992:47).

Arthur Shaaff was born in Frederick County on 7 October 1768 and died on 15 May 1817 (Holdcraft 1966). Arthur Shaaff was named for his grandfather Arthur Charlton. He was the son of Casper Shaaf and Alice Charlton (b. 1743), the daughter of Arthur Charlton (d. 1771) and Eleanor (nee Harrison) Charlton (d. 1796) (Frederick County Register of Wills; Wright 1985). Caspar Shaaf and Alice Charlton were married in November 1759. The couple had four children: Mary (b. August 30, 1761), John Thomas (b. December 1, 1763), Arthur (b. October 7, 1768), and Casper (b. January 24, 1775). These family records were located in the early records of All Saints Episcopal Church in Frederick, Maryland (Earliest Records of All Saints' Parish, Frederick, Maryland, 1727-1781). The Charlton family was of English descent and arrived in Frederick County during the early eighteenth century (Schildknecht 1985:338-339).

Caspar Shaaff was of German descent. In 1754, Caspar Shaaff acquired 275 acres of land patented by Joseph Chaplaine under the name of "The Resurvey on Exchange." During the period 1757-1758, Caspar Shaaff filed legal petitions in the local court to collect debts owed to him (Shaffer 1999: 72, 118-119). Caspar Shaaff (spelled Shaaf) was recorded as a head of household in Frederick County in the 1790 U.S. Census (U.S. Census 1790). In 1796, Caspar Shaaff assisted in settling his mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Charlton's estate (Wright 1985:568). In 1797, Caspar Shaaff of Frederick Town was appointed "agent for late Daniel Dulaney, in the counties of Montgomery, Frederick, and Washington, to accept rents, etc." (Wright 1985:607). No will for Caspar Shaaff was filed in the Frederick County Register of Wills. Caspar Shaaff was not recorded in the 1800 census (U.S. Census 1800).

Arthur Shaaff became a prominent lawyer in Maryland. He practiced law in Frederick, Annapolis, and Hagerstown. Roger Brooke Taney identified Arthur Shaaff as one of the prominent and distinguished members of the Maryland Bar when Taney was a law student in Annapolis between 1796-1799 (Tyler 1872:64). Taney recalled Shaaff as a mentor and a colleague; Taney prepared cases both with Arthur Shaaff and opposing him. Taney related that Shaaff assisted him when he moved to Frederick City in 1801 to practice law. "Mr. Shaaff, who still practiced in Frederick, having invited me to take part in one of his cases, in order to give me the opportunity of appearing in public" (Tyler 1872:95). Arthur Shaaff's practice included real estate management, property disputes, property transfers, and estate settlement. In some

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

cases, Shaaff, Roger Brooke Taney, and Francis Scott Key collaborated (Bodmer 1987; Wright 1985:83; Wright 1992: 56).

In 1806, Roger Brooke Taney married Ann Phoebe Charlton Key, the sister of Francis Scott Key, and became a cousin by marriage to Arthur Shaaff. Arthur Shaaff's mother Alice and the mother of the Key siblings, Ann Phoebe Penn Charlton Key, were sisters (Lane 1931:58). "In the summer Mr. Taney would sometimes retire, with his family, a few miles from Frederick to Arcadia, the country-seat of the eminent lawyer Arthur Shaaff, a bachelor, and a cousin of Mrs. Taney, to recruit his overtasked mind in the serenities of the country" (Tyler 1872:104; Grove 1928:68-69).

Although Arthur Shaaff practiced law in Frederick County, he was not recorded in the 1800 and 1810 censuses as residing in Frederick County. His primary residence was in Annapolis, Maryland. However, Arthur Shaaff also was not recorded in the Annapolis census data for 1800. The 1800 census listed his brother John T. Shaaff as head of household in Annapolis, Maryland. The household contained 2 free white males between the ages of 26 and 44 (presumably John T. and Arthur), one free white female between the ages of 26 and 44, and seven slaves (U.S. Census 1800). By 1810, both Arthur Shaaff and John T. Shaaff were listed as separate heads of household living in Annapolis. Arthur Shaaff was recorded as between the ages of 26 and 44 and had one slave. John T. Shaaff's household contained one free white male over the age of 45 (presumably himself), two free white males under the age of 10, three free white females under the age of 10, and eight slaves (U.S. Census 1810).

Arthur Shaaff died in 1817 at approximately 49 years of age. He was buried in the Episcopal burying ground (Marriages and Deaths from Maryland Gazette, 1727-1839). His final resting place is Mount Olivet cemetery in Frederick County, Maryland (Holdcraft 1966). If Arthur Shaaff left a will, it was not filed at the Register of Wills, Frederick County, Maryland, nor in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, or Washington, D.C. (Frederick County, Register of Wills; Hodges 1938; Provine 1992). A notation in the estate docket in the Frederick County Register of Wills dated February 16, 1817, indicated that John T. Shaaff was the administrator for Arthur Shaaff's estate and Richard Potts served as bondsman; no other records are indexed to suggest that administrative papers or an inventory were filed in Frederick County for the estate (Frederick County Register of Wills estate docket index). His passing was noted as follows:

"Died. At Georgetown, Arthur Shaaf, esq. of Frederick county, MD. In the 49th year of his age. He had served with reputation in the Legislature and Executive Council of his native State, and had attained a distinguished rank at the bar for his learning and his talents" (American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review 1817:153).

The Arcadia Mansion and associated property were inherited by John Thomas Shaaff, the elder brother of Arthur Shaaff. John T. Shaaff was a doctor by profession who practiced in Annapolis. He was the Treasurer of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland from 1799 to 1801 and a member of the Governor's Council from 1798-1800. He moved his practice to Georgetown after 1810. While in D.C., he served as the Vice-President of Columbia Institute and was a founder of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia in 1819 (Williams 1910:594). When John T. Shaaff died on 3 May 1819, the executors of his estate were his wife Mary Shaaff of Georgetown, William Marbury of Georgetown, and Roger Brooke Taney of Baltimore.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

In 1826, the executors of the estate of John T. Shaaff sold Arcadia to John McPherson of Frederick County for \$29,000 (Frederick County Land Records J.S. 24:496-498). John McPherson transferred the property to John McPherson Brien, who transferred the property to John Brien in 1833 (Frederick County Land Records J.S. 44:412). In 1835, the estate of John Brien sold the property to Griffin Taylor (Frederick County Land Records J.S. 48:520ff).

On 30 December 1841, Engelbrecht reported in his diaries "8am. Fire. The north wing or kitchen of the Mansion house of Mr. Griffin Taylor at Arcadia 3 miles south of town destroyed by fire last evening about 6 pm. Ensured" (Engelbrecht 2001).

Grove (1928:67) described Griffin Taylor as a large slaveholder living the lavish "southern plantation lifestyle" and incurring debts that required him to sell off sections of the property. Grove referenced account books containing gaming debts that were found in attic by the McKinneys. In the 1850 census, Taylor was recorded with 18 enslaved persons (Hitselberger and Dern 1978). In 1851, Griffin Taylor offered his real and personal property for sale stating that he intended to remove to the West (*Frederick Examiner* 1851, July 23). The estate was described as containing 1,015 acres and was offered as a single farm or for subdivision into three or four farms. The estate contained three dwelling houses, as well as Arcadia Mansion where Taylor resided. The mansion was described as a large brick house with "wings handsomely finished, and the gardens and grounds about the house are handsomely laid off and improved with evergreens" (*Frederick Examiner* 1851, June 25). Griffin offered the mansion with about 280 acres as one farm.

The following property associated with Griffin's estate also was offered for sale: 9 young mules, 8 work horses, 1 young stallion, 5 colts one and two years old, 120 fat cattle, 16 milk cows (some with calves), 50 Oxfordshire and cotswool sheep, 70 pen hogs, and 10 brood sows. Farm implements included 5 road wagons, 1 car, wood ladders and grain carriages, plough and wagon gears, barshear, single and double shovel ploughs, 3 wheat drills, 3 wheat fans, 1 wheat screen, 1 corn sheller, 1 threshing machine, and 1 set of blacksmith tools. Taylor also offered household and kitchen furniture (*Frederick Examiner* 1851, July 23). Engelbrecht reported in his diary entry of 9 September 1851 the sale of Arcadia Farm and Mansion by Griffin Taylor to Michael Keefer for \$18,000 (Engelbrecht 2001).

In 1858, Michael Keefer assigned his real estate, including Arcadia, and personal property to Edward Shriver to act as his trustee to sell advantageously at private or public sale to clear Keefer's debts (Frederick County Land Records BGF 2:328). In October 1858, Shriver sold Arcadia, then containing approximately 338 acres, to Thomas and Cynthia Clagett; the deed was recorded in 1862 (Hill 2007: 3-13, 18; Frederick County Land Records BGF 7:559). Thomas Clagett resided on a large estate near Kemptown and used Arcadia as a fox hunting retreat (Grove 1928:67). In residence in 1860 were Thomas Clagett, age 22, with the occupation of farmer and a laborer, J. Dunloff, and 4 slaves (Hill 2007:3-13). Grove recalled that his father lived at Arcadia under Clagett's ownership and boarded his son (Grove 1928:67). In 1862, Thomas Clagett sold Arcadia Mansion and 210 acres of land to Robert MacGill (Hill 2007: 3-18; Frederick County Land Records BGF 7:631).

During the Civil War, Arcadia was the site of several events. In 1862, prior to the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Confederate Colonel Pendleton stayed at Arcadia and bivouacked his artillery along Ballenger Creek. In 1863, Union General Meade used Arcadia as his headquarters prior to marching north to Gettysburg. It was at Arcadia that General Meade received his appointment as Commander of the Army of the Potomac (Andreve 1977; Hill 2007:3-14).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

During the battle of Monocacy, General Jubal A. Early used Arcadia as his headquarters and formed his troops to attack Monocacy Junction to begin his march towards Washington, D.C. Confederate wounded from the battle were brought back to Arcadia and placed on the lawn and in the house. Grove (1920:66-67) recalled that, as a ten-year old boy, he watched the ambulances bringing Confederate wounded from the battlefield. His father was pressed into service to carry stretchers (Andreve 1977: Grove 1928:66-67). Arcadia was used as a temporary field hospital, with operations conducted in the central room on the first floor (Bodmer 1987).

While Confederate wounded were taken to Arcadia, Union wounded were taken to another farmhouse nearby. That hospital was under the charge of David F. McKinney, a surgeon with the 6th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. McKinney reportedly was so taken with the area that he purchased 277 acres containing the Arcadia Mansion in 1864 (Grove 1928:67; Hill et al. 2007:3-18). Dr. McKinney continued to work as a physician in Frederick County and became an agriculturalist. Dr. David Ferguson McKinney was born in 1836 in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. He was educated in public schools and received a degree from Jefferson College in Canonsburg, PA. He entered the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia and was graduated in 1860. Soon after graduation, he was appointed as assistant surgeon in the 87th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred to the 6th Army Corps of the Potomac and was shortly thereafter promoted to surgeon with the rank of major. He served for three years and was discharged in October 1864. He was married in 1865 and brought his new bride, Mary Trego McKinney, to live at Arcadia (Williams 1910:1552-1553; Frederick County Land Records JWLC 2:714). Mary Trego (b. 1841- d. 1924) was the daughter of a successful iron manufacturer from Baltimore, MD (Grove 1928:68). Both David, who died in 1915, and Mary McKinney are buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery (Historical Society of Frederick County-Historic Building file-Arcadia).

David and Mary McKinney improved Arcadia Mansion during their tenure. It was reported that David McKinney replaced the blood-stained floorboards in the first floor center room, the McKinney dining room. The room had been used as the operating room when Arcadia was used for a short period of time as a Confederate field hospital (Bodmer 1987). Other alterations that occurred were the raising of the one-story hyphens to two stories. Grove (1928:65) reported that "the north wing is as it was originally built except the two center rooms, a story was added by Dr. McKinny. The small rooms connecting the main and end wings were formerly one story high." The McKinneys added the viewing tower on the front of the east elevation of the building.

The outbuildings extant on the property were constructed by the McKinneys. David McKinney constructed the brick work shop/storage building in 1875 and the brick carriage house in 1882. The bank barn and the wagon shed/corncribs appear to date from the late nineteenth century.

In the 1870 census, David McKinney, age 34, lived with his wife Mary, age 29, with son William, age 4. His occupation was recorded as a farmer with \$35,000 recorded as the value of his real estate and \$5,360 recorded as the value of his personal estate. In addition, one African American domestic female and two African American male laborers were listed as part of the household (U.S. Census 1870).

In 1880, David McKinney was recorded as a farmer. Mary, his wife, was age 38 and son William was age 14. The 1880 census also recorded William Trego, age 61, and Sarah, age 62 and two African American servants (U.S. Census 1880).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

Grove (1928:69) stated that the Tregos were the parents of Mary (Trego) McKinney who relocated to live with their daughter and son-in-law between 1870 and 1880. William C. Trego retired from business as an iron manufacturer in Baltimore. The Tregos occupied the south wing and altered it to accommodate their household. The south wing was enlarged to accommodate a rug that the Tregos brought with them from Baltimore (Bodmer 1987). The polygonal bay and Mansard roof on the east elevation of the south wing probably date from this time period (ca. 1875).

By 1910, David McKinney, age 73, was recorded in the census as a general farmer. Mary, his wife, was aged 68. Son William was age 44 and in charge of the home farm; William was married to Grace (nee McSherry), who was keeping house. Son David, age 29, was also employed on the home farm. The household also contained two African American servants (U.S. Census 1910). The north wing was altered to accommodate the McKinney family, perhaps William and his wife Grace, then tenant farmers who managed the estate (Bodmer 1987).

After David and Mary McKinney died, the sons continued to manage the estate. During the 1930s, the McKinney brothers operated Arcadia as a tourist home for overnight guests traveling along Route 15 and for summer visitors. One summer visitor, Miss Mary Neighbors, came to Arcadia in 1939 and remained for 27 years (Bodmer 1987). Arcadia remained in McKinney ownership until 1966.

Since 1966, the property has passed through many owners. During the 1970s, plans for the house included opening a bed and breakfast or a restaurant. Land formerly associated with the house has been sold off for commercial development. Currently Arcadia Mansion is a rental property.

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Inventory No. F-1-172

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property approx. 14.1 acres

Acreage of historical setting approx. 14.1 acres

Quadrangle name Buckeystown

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The survey area comprised the acreage of the main house and its outbuildings, as well as the outlying bank barn, wagon shed and corncribs, and associated archeological site. This area was selected for documentation purposes only and not to amend the listed National Register boundary.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Katherine Grandine/Senior Historian		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	July 2008
street & number	241 E. Fourth St., Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust/Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023 410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

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Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 3

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Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 4

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Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

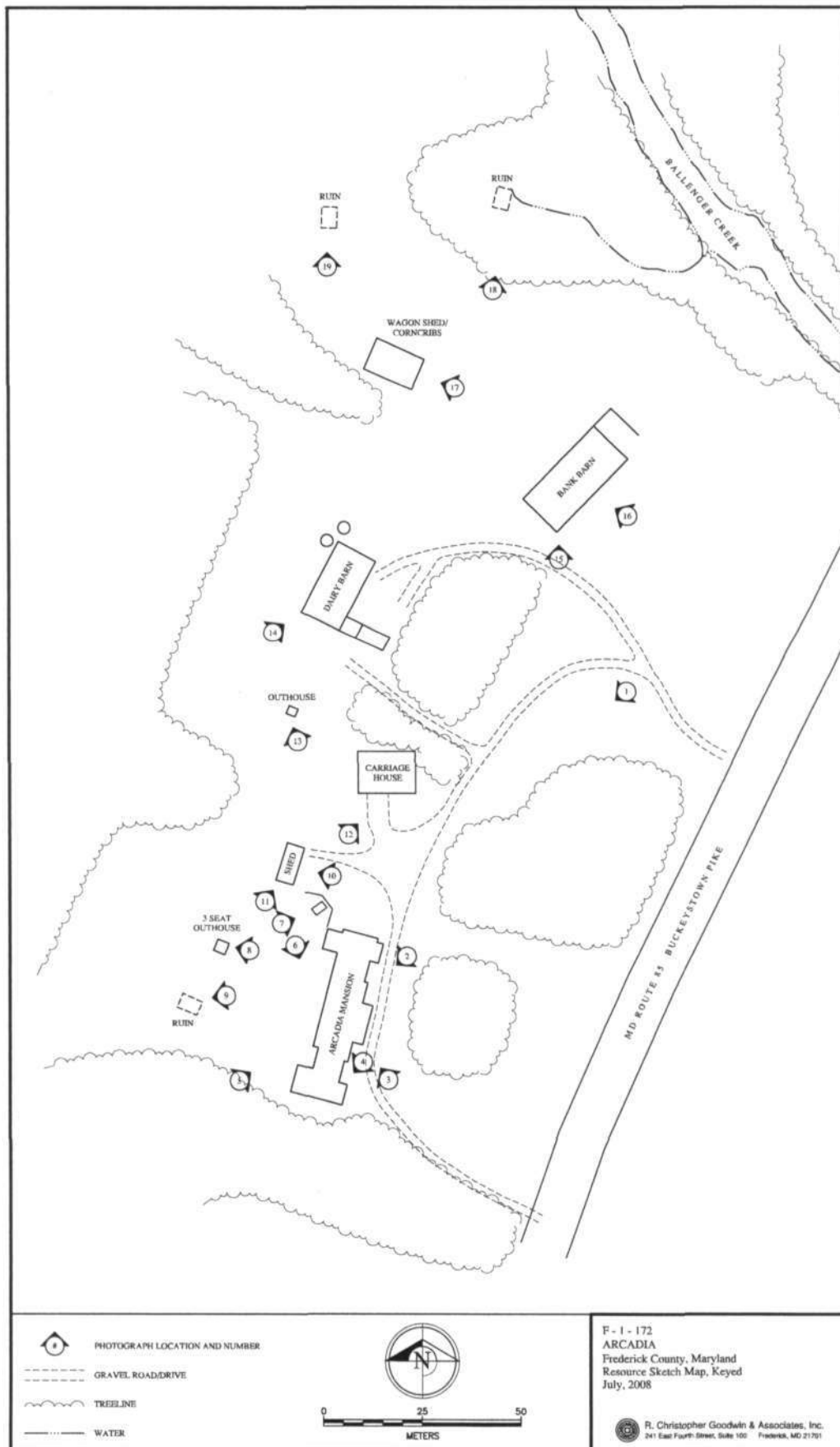
Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 3 Page 2

3. Owner of Property Continuation Sheet

2. St. John Properties, Inc.
2560 Lord Baltimore Drive
Baltimore, MD 21244



F - 1 - 172
 ARCADIA
 Frederick County, Maryland
 Resource Sketch Map, Keyed
 July, 2008

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

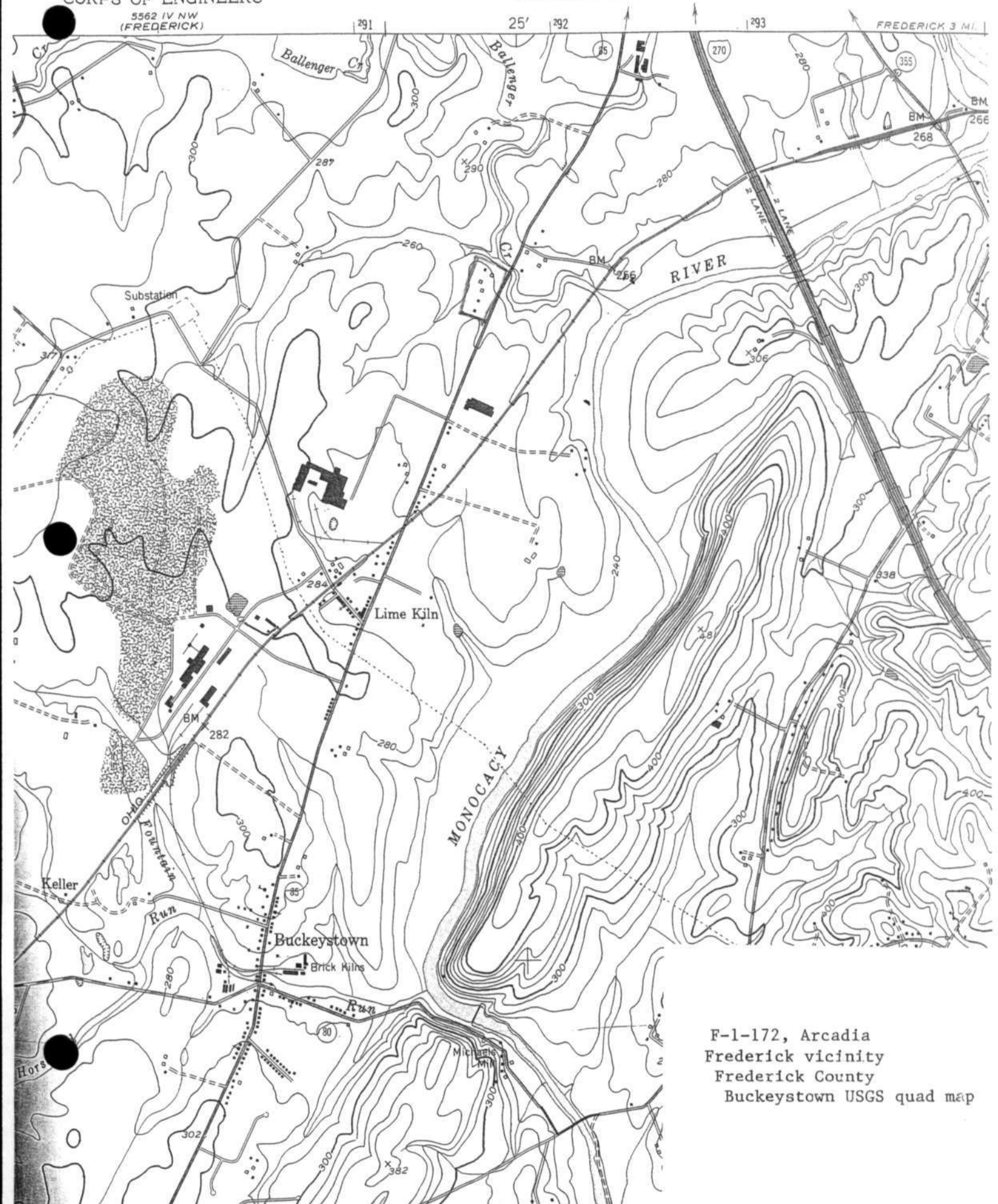
5562 IV NW
(FREDERICK)

BUCKEYS
MAI
7.5 MINUTE

HAGERSTOWN 26 MI.
FREDERICK (JUNC. U.S. 40) 3.5 MI.

FREDERICK 3 MI.

FREDERICK 3 MI.



F-1-172, Arcadia
Frederick vicinity
Frederick County
Buckeystown USGS quad map

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-1-172

Arcadia, Frederick County
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # F-1-172
2. Arcadia
3. Frederick County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. April 2008
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

1. Arcadia Mansion looking southwest from drive.
2. Arcadia Mansion, main block, looking southwest.
3. Arcadia Mansion, main block, looking northwest.
4. Arcadia Mansion, south wing, looking southwest.
5. Arcadia Mansion, rear elevation, looking northeast.
6. Arcadia Mansion, rear elevation, looking southeast.
7. Stone wall, looking northeast.
8. Outhouse, looking west.
9. Stone ruin, looking southwest.
10. Workshops looking west.
11. Workshops looking north.
12. Carriage house looking north.
13. Outhouse looking northwest.
14. Dairy barn complex looking northeast.
15. Bank barn looking northwest.
16. Bank barn looking west.
17. Wagon shed/corncribs looking west.
18. Stone ruin looking north.
19. Stone foundation looking northwest.



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co., MD

RCGA, Inc

4/2008

MD SHPO

Arcadia Mansion, looking SW

1 of 19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co., MD

RCGA Inc.

~~7/2008~~
MD SHPO

Arcadia Mansion, looking SW

2/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

REGA, Inc.

4/2008

HD SHPO

Arcadia, main block, looking NW

3/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

4/2008

MD SHPO

Arcadia, south wing, looking SW

4/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co., MD

RCGA, Inc.

4/2008

MD SHPO

Arcadia mansion, rear elevation
looking NE

5/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

4/2008

MD SHPO

Arcadia mansion, rear elevation,

looking SE

6/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co., MD

RCG-A, Inc

4/2008

MD SHPO

stone wall, looking NE

7/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

4/2008

MD SHPO

Outhouse, looking W

8/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co., MD

RCGA, Inc.

4/2008

MD SHPo

stone ruin, looking SW

9/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

4/2008

HDSHPO

Workshops looking W

10/19



F-1-172

Areadia

Frederick Co. MD

RCGA, INC.

4/2008

MD SHPO

Workshops looking N

11/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co., MD

RCGA, Inc.

4/2008

MD SHPO

Carriage house looking N

12/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

RCGA, INC.

4/2008

MD SHPO

Outhouse looking NW

13/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

4/2008

MD SHPo

Dairy barn complex looking NE

14/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

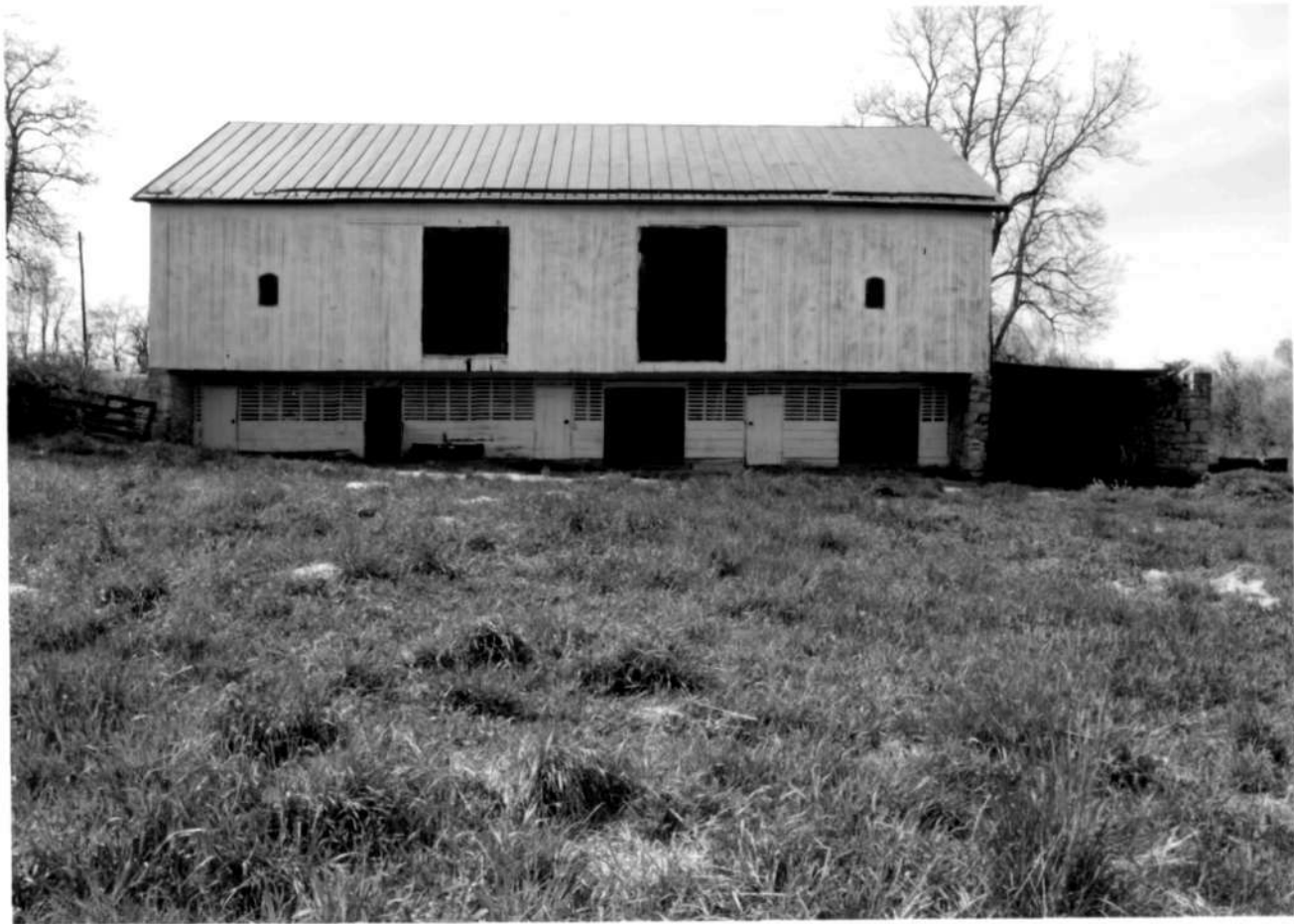
RCGA, Inc.

4/2008

MD SHPo

Bank barn looking NW

15/19



F-1-172

Aracudia

Frederick Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

4/2008

MD SHPO

Bank barn looking W

16/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

ECG-A, Inc.

4/2008

MD SHPO

Wagon shed/cornerib looking W

17/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

ECG A, INC

4/2008

MD SHPO

Stone ruin looking N

18/19



F-1-172

Arcadia

Frederick Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

4/2008

MD SHPO

Stone foundation looking NW

19/19

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED F-1-172
F-3-37
DATE ENTEREDNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Arcadia

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

3½ miles south of Frederick on Md. Rt. 85

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

VICINITY OF

CODE

COUNTY

Frederick

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES RESTRICTED
☐ YES UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

William Bumgartner

STREET & NUMBER

Rt. 9, Box 256A

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland 21701

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Frederick County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

☐ EXCELLENT☐ DETERIORATED☐ UNALTERED☒ ORIGINAL SITE☒ GOOD☐ RUINS☒ ALTERED☐ MOVED DATE _____☐ FAIR☐ UNEXPOSED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Arcadia is located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Frederick, Maryland, on the west side of Maryland Route 85. Situated on a hill and surrounded by trees, this 45-room mansion faces southwest overlooking the Monocacy Battlefield. Finished with white stucco, Arcadia now has a five-part Palladian form with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, five-bay main block connected to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story pavillions by two-story hyphens. The original house, reportedly built about 1790, has been obscured by Victorian additions and renovations.

The exterior surface of Arcadia has relatively little decoration. The north wing and the main block have a heavy Victorian cornice. A Queen Anne tower with polychrome slate sides and pyramidal roof was added to the roof over the main entrance. The hyphens were originally one story, and a second floor was added to the north pavillion reportedly by Dr. David McKinney who purchased the house in 1865. The southern pavillion has been extensively altered by the addition of a two-story bay window which covers the entire front. Neither the arched openings in the bay nor its mansard roof with circular windows are repeated in the rest of the house. Other openings are rectangular, and the roofs have patterned slate shingles. On each side of the main block are interior chimneys with flues that arch in the gable ends to form a massive stack. In each gable is a large rose window with clear glass.

The interior of Arcadia was extensively and elaborately Victorianized. Only the north wing has been changed since that time. The main entrance hall is divided by an elliptical arch visually supported by slender pilasters on pedestals. Doors from the parlor (located south of the hall) and dining room (to the north) have paneled transoms. Throughout, there are wood mantels. Those on the first floor have a shelf supported on each side with a slender column. The stair hall is adjacent to the dining room and perpendicular to the main hall. Its dog-leg stair with oak ballusters has a massive newel post. In the southern pavillion there is an arched marble fireplace which retains its large gold-framed overmantle mirror.

Arcadia retains several outbuildings. To the rear of the house is a brick building (somewhat altered) and a stone one. North of the house is a fine brick carriage house with segmental arched openings and a tin jerkin-head roof.

Arcadia is presently used as a private residence with an apartment in each wing. The owner plans to convert the mansion to a restaurant.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
				local history	

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Arcadia is located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Frederick, Maryland, on Buckeystown Pike, at one time a main north-south road from Pennsylvania to Virginia. Many historical events and activities are associated with the house and its surrounding lands, including those connected with the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.

According to the History of Carrollton Manor by William J. Grove, Arcadia was built about 1780. Records show that Arthur Shaaf, a slave owner and prominent lawyer in Frederick and Annapolis, owned the house in 1801. He had obtained large tracts of land from Charles Carroll, James Marshall and Richard Richardson. While living in Annapolis, Arthur Shaaf maintained Arcadia as a summer home and, at one time, entertained Francis Scott Key. According to histories of Frederick, the mansion was the meeting place of the local gentry who gathered there to play cards, dance, race horses and fox hunt.

Mr. Shaaf died in 1817, and Arcadia was sold (1826) by his heirs to Colonel John McPherson who owned other land in Frederick County. Upon his death in 1830, the property was left to his heirs, and proceeds from his Antietam Iron Works were to be used to pay his debts. However, court action to pay claimants was begun in 1835; and Arcadia, including 656 acres on both sides of the Monocacy River, became the property of Griffin Taylor, a large slave owner. The house was bought by Michael Keefer in 1851, Thomas Claggett in 1862 and then by Robert McGill in 1862.

Arcadia Mansion was part of Civil War activity. Because of General Lee's invasion of Maryland prior to the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Colonel Pendleton stayed at Arcadia after a journey from Leesburg and bivouacked his artillery along Ballenger Creek. The mansion also served as General Meade's headquarters when he superseded General Hooker. From there, he marched his troops to Gettysburg. General Early formed his troops at Arcadia for an assault on Washington. However, they were opposed by General Wallace, and the Confederates were delayed in their march on Washington, possibly saving the city from destruction. After the battle, Confederate wounded were taken to Arcadia. Dr. David McKinney, the surgeon in charge of

See Continuation Sheet #1

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Arcadia
Frederick County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

the Federal hospital across the creek at the Markell Estate, was so impressed with the mansion and surrounding area that he purchased it from Robert McGill in 1865, Arcadia Farm remained in the McKinney family until 1968; and it, together with the surrounding 5.7 acres, was purchased by the present owner in 1972.

Arcadia is a large structure situated on a hill. It dominates the surrounding landscape. The original house is not readily apparent since there have been additions and extensive remodelling during the latter part of the nineteenth century. The interior is Victorian as is the exterior trim and the tower. One wing is consistent with the main house in design; the other was later kept up-to-date, probably in the 1890's, by the addition of a two-story bay window to the front and a mansard roof. Adjacent to the mansion is a fine, well-designed small barn and/or carriage house. Thus, Arcadia is important for its historical associations and as an interesting mix of architectural features which have become a local landmark.

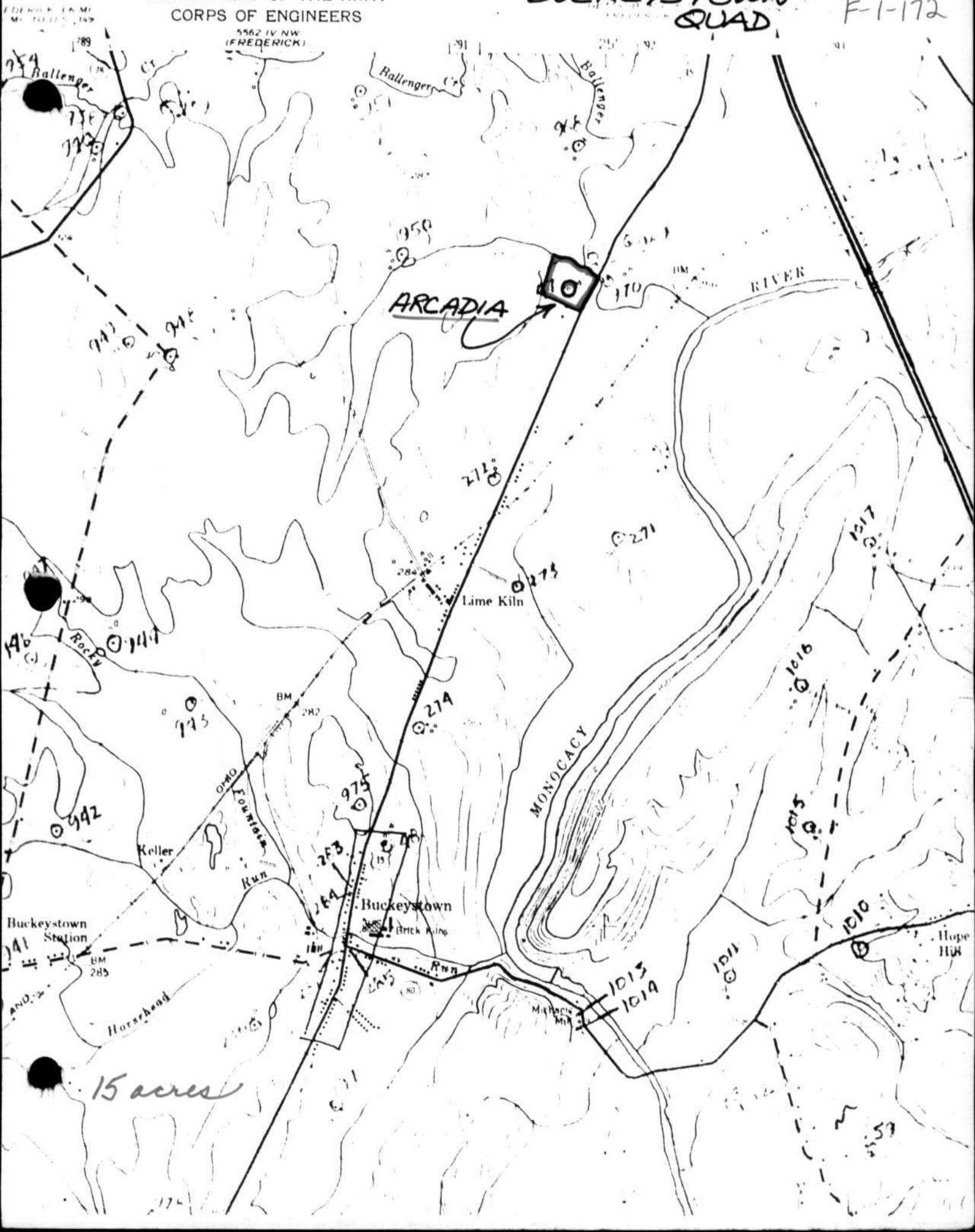
F-1-172

GPQ 892.453

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUCKEYSTOWN
QUAD

F-1-172





F-1-172

F - 47

Arcadia

front facade

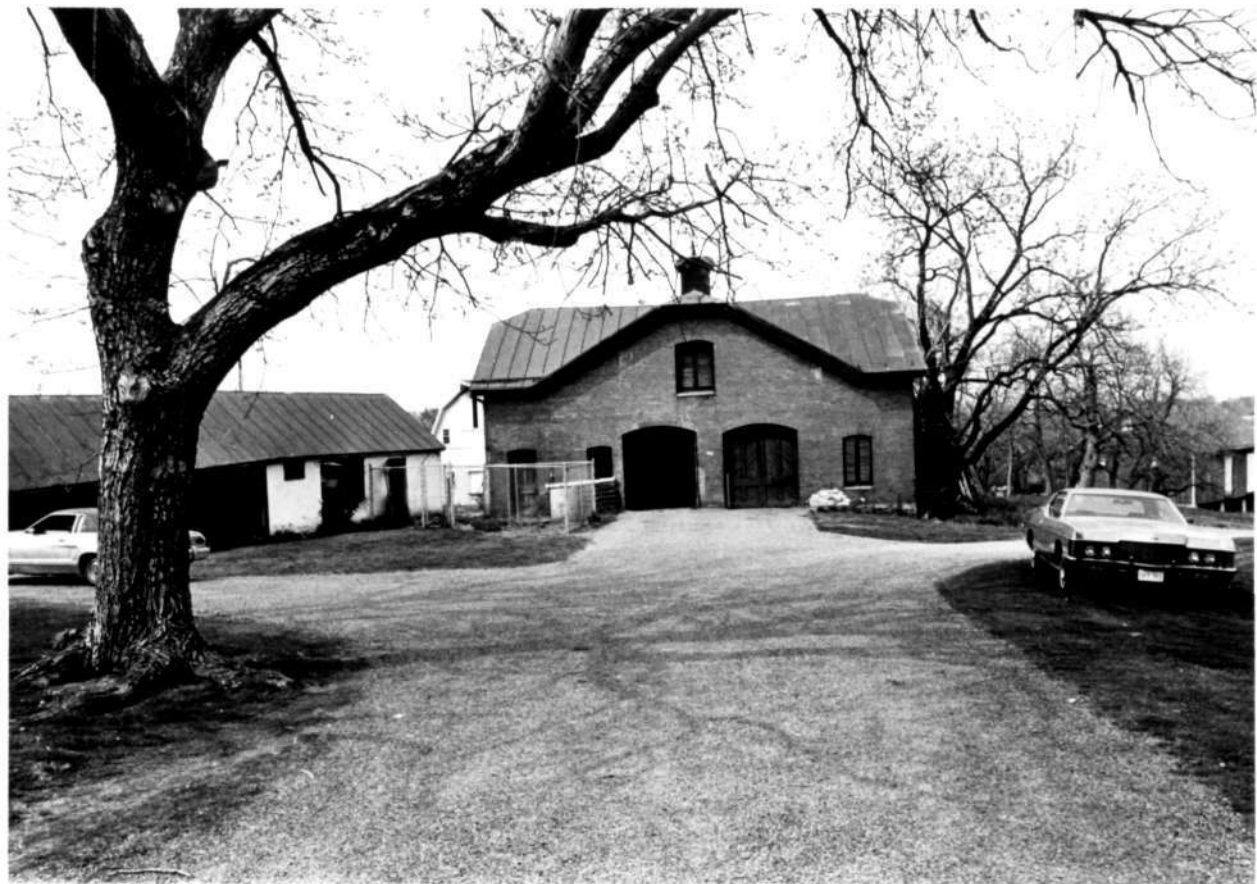


F-1-172

F-47

Arcadia

near



F-1-172

F-47

Arcadia

Barn